

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. III.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, 29 SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

No. 22.

LOCAL.

MAIL left for the east on Monday.
Two inches of snow this morning.
WIRE down this side of Battleford.
BLACK frost on Thursday night last.
THRESHING is in progress at W. Cust's place.
KEE-SE-KA-WA-SIS has returned from Battleford.

AN addition is being built to Norris & Carey's store.

AN inch of snow fell on Stoney Plain on Thursday night.

R. T. ROBERTS and Bruce Burland left on Thursday for Winnipeg per skiff.

CHIEF FACTOR McDougall and wife left for the east yesterday by skiff.

ROADS are good and the country generally is quite dry, more so than it has been for two years.

A TRAIN of carts started for Ft. Assiniboine on Thursday with supplies for Thompson's survey party.

THE lower saw mill has nearly finished working up the season's supply of logs. The H.B. Co's mill ditto.

THE river claims survey does not extend beyond the eastern boundary of townships 52 and 53, range 24.

THE Catholic mission farm at St. Albert yielded 1,500 bushels of grain and 812 kegs of potatoes this season.

MESSRS. Coleman, Turner and Williams left for Bow River on Thursday. They will be absent several weeks.

HIS LORDSHIP Bishop Grandin will leave shortly for Ottawa, where he will pass the winter. His health is not good.

A MEETING of those interested in getting up a reading room is to be held in the Masonic Hall Monday evening at eight o'clock.

SERG'T PARKER, who arrived from Battleford with Capt. Gagnon, has been added to the strength of the force at Ft. Saskatchewan.

HOT days and frosty nights for the last ten days have turned the leaves yellow and given every one fair warning that winter is approaching.

T. A. GAMBLE and J. Miller left for the east via Calgary on Thursday. These gentlemen are interested in our town to the extent of thirty-four H.B.Co. lots.

J. WALTER has gone to Big Island to get out logs for a house and office to be built by Mr. W. Anderson, Indian Agent, on the H.B. Co. property, besides other timber.

SERG'T-MAJOR BELCHER and Sergeant R. E. Steele leave the police force at Ft. Saskatchewan early in November. Both will become farmers, the former at Ft. Saskatchewan and the latter at Beaver Lake.

THE Sturgeon River mill commenced grinding this week and turned out twenty-one bags of flour in six hours. It has been sawing shingles for some time past. The dam has been renewed and strengthened at a cost of about one thousand dollars.

PILE of Bones Creek, where the Queen City of the Plains is to be situated, is a small sluggish stream of dark water, with so little current that it is hard to tell which way it is running. It resembles a slough more than a creek. There is very little wood at the creek and the country is bare prairie for many miles around. The land is not bad, however.

A MEETING of the congregation of the Methodist Church of Canada was held in the church Wednesday evening, Rev. D. C. Sanderson, pastor, presiding. The following committees were appointed:—General Church Committee—Richard Hardisty, Dr. C. H. Wilson, J. F. Williams, Leslie Wood, John Hambly, James Gullion, Frank Oliver. Sabbath School Committee—M. McCauley and teachers of Sunday School. Leader of choir, Mr. Henderson.

MESSRS. A. L. Wilson of Picton, Ont., Geo. Hutton and M. Maloney of Collingwood, Ont., arrived last Sunday. They left Flat Creek on July 18th with Ad McPherson and travelled with him to the Battle River where they left him on Friday, the 22nd and came in by Hay Lakes, while he went with his train by Peace Hills. He is expected at the Two Hills at noon to-day.

ON Monday last Philip Otwell of Clover Bar was cutting house logs in the Beaver Hills. Just as he was starting to cut down a tree he saw a large white moose coming towards him. He at once ran for the nearest tree, the moose following. He got into the branches as fast as possible, where the moose kept him for a couple of hours. It then walked quietly away. We don't hold ourselves responsible for the above, merely giving it as we got it.

DONALD McLEOD arrived from Battleford on Friday morning, five days out. On the way up he passed Donald Todd of Battle River who had been to Winnipeg for tame cattle. He reported the prices of cattle high and the quality poor. The Battleford people had been depending on the steamers but had received very little goods and every available cart had been sent to the end of the track before the news of the Manitoba's arrival at the Forks was received.

Two miners named Peter Oullette and John Graham arrived from Peace River on Sunday last. They left Cariboo last May, and report mining rather played out in that district. All the best places are worked out. They mined a little on Peace River but did not find it to pay well enough considering the price and scarcity of provisions. Oullette thinks that the country is fully better adapted for farming than the Edmonton district, and was informed by the Catholic Missionary at Dunvegan that although resident there many years he had not seen summer frost.

MR. JAS. McDougall chief factor of the Peace River H.B.Co. district arrived from Dunvegan on Sunday last with his family. The season has been very favorable there for growing crops, and Mr. McDougall brought out a sack of this year's wheat with him which is said to surpass most of the grain grown here in quality. Hayes and Lloyd have put up a shanty on their claim and cut some hay, but having only one ox they were unable to do any breaking. At last accounts they had lost even that ox. They were well pleased with the country, however.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Thursday evening, 28th September, 1882. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

| | Max. | Min |
|------------|------|-----|
| Friday, | 63 | 27 |
| Saturday, | 69 | 27 |
| Sunday, | 59 | 42 |
| Monday, | 71 | 31 |
| Tuesday, | 56 | 40 |
| Wednesday, | 54 | 29 |
| Thursday, | 42 | 24 |

Barometer rising, 27.95
Rainfall during week, 0.09 inches.

HOUSE TO LET.

An extra comfortable house for the winter.
Apply at this office.

BLEEKER & HAMBLY,
SOLICITORS, &c.

Office at present, opposite Villiers & Pearson's store.

HY. BLEEKER, J. HAMBLY.

FOR SALE.—Farm, near Edmonton, with house and stable, also hay and grain in stack. Address B, BULLETIN Office.

CANADIAN ALMANACS for 1882 at
FRANK OLIVER'S.

TO LET.

Two comfortable rooms to let, about 5 minutes' walk from the Fort.

Apply to MRS. DR. VEREY.

BALL.

At the opening of the New Addition of the

EDMONTON HOTEL,

ON

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5TH.

Commencing at eight o'clock.

Ticket admitting Lady and Gentlemen \$2.00, to be had at the stores.

Room for everybody.

DONALD ROSS.

WM. STIFF,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER.

Property bought and sold on Commission. Accounts collected, Estates managed for non-residents, Information furnished to Intending Settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall buildings.

FARM FOR SALE.

At Cu' Bank Lake, next to W. Cust, 30 acres broke, also a shanty and logs for a new house and a stable. Will sell grain and hay in stack.

Apply to ALEXONAIRE RONDEAU.

DR. H. C. WILSON,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.

Office—First house west of the school house.

DR. MUNRO.

Late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital.

Office under Masonic Hall, Main street.

McNICOL & CHAMBERLAYNE.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FT. SASKATCHEWAN.

Will keep constantly on hand a first class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place, Haly's old store east of the fort.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a railway company, with full power to construct, maintain and operate a railway from or near Edmonton on the North Saskatchewan in the North-West Territories, to a point on the Bow River at or near Calgary or Morleyville, or touching both, thence to or near Fort McLeod, thence south or south-east to the St. Mary's River and thence to Cypress Hills in the North-West Territories; with power to build or lease, and to maintain and operate chartered railroads or branches, to connect with other railroads, and to construct or assist in constructing railroad bridges across all streams where bridges may be required between the said projected points; to sell or lease said railway, to amalgamate with any other railway company, to lease or buy any other railroad, ferry, barge or steamboat line, and to construct and maintain along said railway and branches a telegraph line; with power also to build and run tramways, steam ferries, barges and steamboats in connection with the said line of railway.

SHAW & ROBERTSON,

Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, 25th July, 1882.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sir Leonard Tilley expects to visit the North-West this fall.

The new customs collector at Winnipeg gets \$4,500 a year and a free house.

H. W. C. Meyer has been granted township 24, range 25, west of the 2nd principal meridian.

Freight and baggage bound for Manitoba from Eastern Canada is now bonded through the States.

The small-pox in Winnipeg originated amongst the old country immigrants. The danger is said to be past.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is in nearly as bad a fix as the Emperor of Russia. He is guarded by soldiers and policemen night and day.

The trip from Winnipeg to Prince Arthur's Landing now takes only 30 hours, since the completion of the C.P.R. It formerly took from six days to six weeks.

The French Chambers refused to vote the money necessary to carry on war in Egypt and as a consequence all preparations for war on the part of France have been discontinued.

France is not likely to join England in the Egyptian business as the ministry which was in favor of the war has been defeated and resigned, and all contracts for war supplies have been cancelled.

An attempt is being made to oust Gordon Brown from the control of the Globe on account of his free trade principles. Hope it won't succeed. Free trade is fair play and fair play is a jewel.

DeCosmos and Bunster have been defeated in the general elections in British Columbia. Baker and Shakspear are elected for Victoria district. Homer by acclamation in New Westminster and Reed in Cariboo.

The Toronto World has an idea that Lake Manitoba having an insufficient outlet is the cause of high water in the province of Manitoba. The World is evidently not as well posted on Manitoba as it is on Toronto.

The Prince Albert Colonization Society has been granted eight townships on the South Branch, opposite Prince Albert. They are 45 and 46, range 25, 43, 44 and 45, range 27, and fractional townships 43, 44 and 45, range 28, all west of the 2nd meridian.

The English Church bishop of Moosonee has succeeded in raising \$40,000 in England in aid of Mission work in his diocese, which extends along the southern shores of Hudson and James Bays. There are six ordained missionaries in the diocese.

Free public wells are being bored in Winnipeg by the council. The first sunk is at the corner of Common and May streets. Its total depth is 85 feet, 40 feet of which is through solid granite. The water is good and rises to within eight feet of the surface.

A bill was lately passed in the United States Congress to appropriate money for the improvement of rivers and harbors throughout the Union. The President vetoed it as he thought it included help for too many works of merely local interest, and was in fact a huge piece of robbery, but it was passed again over his veto.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, late premier of Quebec, has entered the Dominion Cabinet as Secretary of State. Hon. J. A. Mousseau, the former Secretary, takes the premiership of Quebec. The Montreal Witness thinks that Chapleau leaves the premiership because he has played his game of corruption out there and wishes to try his hand in a larger field.

There is trouble at Turtle Mountain on the U.S. side of the line between the settlers and the Indians. The latter claim the land as a reserve but live on the Canadian side. Late in one of the chiefs named Little Shell went across and ordered the U.S. squatters off. They went. Canadian half-breeds are said to be putting the Indians up to make trouble.

Track is laid on the Northern Pacific for 186 miles west of Glendive, Montana, and grading is finished for 130 miles beyond. Track is being laid at the rate of one and a half miles a day. On the west side of the Rockies the road is completed to Cabinet Landing on the Clark's Fork River, 283 miles from Walla Walla. The working force on the

western division is 6,000 men. The company have sold \$3,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds to two of the largest banks in Germany.

A London special cable to the Globe says the following are the exact words used by Earl of Kimberly in reply to the address adopted by the Canadian Parliament relating to Irish affairs:—"Her Majesty will always gladly receive the advice of the Parliament of Canada on all matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of its affairs, but, in respect to questions referred to in the address Her Majesty will, in accordance with the constitution of this country, have regard to the advice of the Imperial Parliament and Ministers, to whom all matters relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom exclusively appertain."

The Toronto correspondent of the Manitoba Free Press says: Nothing has bulldozed and bribed such large masses of the people in these eastern parts, as the hope of getting certain crumbs that fall from the Syndicate's table in the shape of land grants and unjust privileges. The accursed love of gain without working for it has taken possession of these classes. Ministers of the Gospel, as well as ministers of state, fine ladies and foolish gentlemen, full-fledged patriots with their loud tongues and their selfish leers, and hard-hearted calculating "promoters," who have lived and lived well on their wits for the last thirty years, are all bound to make a "good thing" out of some "colonization" fraud that has so many townships promised away up in some valley or another in the North-West. Some pray over the matter and some swear, but all hope that the Lord will bless the iniquity at any rate, until their own individual pockets are well lined.

Late numbers of the MacLeod Gazette contain a short sketch of the lives led by American cowboys. The writer complains that the cowboy is being held up by sensational newspapers as the ideal of everything that is blood-thirsty, wicked and reckless, without any good reason, and he gives a matter of fact account of the cowboy or vaquero business showing that the men engaged in it are as necessary, useful and blameless as any other class of society. Of course, being engaged in an occupation of great hardship and danger the men are somewhat reckless in regard to themselves, and when aroused by anger or whiskey, become dangerous to others, but it is not fair to confound those who work honestly for a living, with men who merely take the name of cowboy to use it as a cloak for robbery or murder.

MacLeod Gazette, August 24th.—The report that the South Piegan Indians had broken out is not true. The North-West Council will meet early next spring. Thunder, lightning and rain at MacLeod on August 13th. Business in Benton is increasing. The Blood and Piegan annuities were to be paid on the 22nd inst. Bull teams take eleven days from Benton to MacLeod. Messrs. Smith are building a new store at MacLeod. F. Wachter has been granted a grazing lease of 70,000 acres. Mr. Lyndon, who came in with 100 head of thoroughbred cattle some time ago has taken a ranch at the Leavings. John R. Craig of Toronto has a lease of 96,000 acres on the Porcupine and 100,000 acres on the Little Bow River. Captain Bryant is putting up a saw mill at the Blackfoot Crossing with shingle, planing and matching machine attached, he is also bringing in machinery for working the coal mine there. A party of Indians from the Blood reserve lately killed 130 buffalo. G. Findlay, late of Prince Albert, will settle on High River next spring; in a letter to the Gazette he says that he is convinced that it is the finest farming country in the North-West and far superior to Prince Albert. Mr. Steel of Pincher Creek, has been granted a grazing lease of 10,000 acres. R. Patterson, of Slide Out, has brought in a threshing machine from Benton. The prairie is all burned between Whoop Up and Walsh on the south side of Belly River, as far as can be seen and the fires are still raging; Indians are, no doubt, the cause though it is reported to be American buffalo hunters trying to keep buffalo from coming into the country.

CANADIAN ALMANACS for 1882 at
FRANK OLIVER'S.

MENICOL & CHAMBERLAYNE.

WE BEG to inform our friends and the general public that we have commenced business at Ft. Saskatchewan in the premises lately occupied by Jas. Haly & Co.

We shall open during the next ten days a nicely assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, &c., &c., and hope by close attention to business to merit a fair share of patronage and support.

A. McNICOL.

W. CHAMBERLAYNE.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery.

Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg.

Special attention paid to orders from the North-West.

JOHN B. MCKILLIGAN,

LAND BROKER,

CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, COMMISSIONER IN E.R., ETC.

306, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE MCCLARY MANUFACTURING COY

Have pleasure in announcing that they have now opened a Branch House in Winnipeg under a competent manager, where we intend to keep an Immense Stock of Stoves, Hollow-ware, Tinware, Metals, Tinsmith's Stock and Trimmings, endeavoring as we do in Ontario to supply everything required by Stove and Tinware Dealers, in quantities from time to time as your requirements indicate and at prices heretofore unapproached in the North-West. Catalogues and price lists mailed to Dealers on application. In the meantime, your orders by mail will receive our prompt and careful attention.

Yours truly,

MCCLARY MANUFACTURING CO.,
Winnipeg, Man.

BROWN & CURRY

Have now en route per steamers, and to arrive shortly,

106 PACKAGES OF GOODS,

Comprising a full Line of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

SMALL WARES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., &c.

all personally selected in the best houses of Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere, and of the best quality obtainable.

Also to arrive by first through boats, a full stock of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

BROWN AND CURRY.

LOCAL.

The treaty payment at the Two Hills was concluded on Saturday.

SUNDAY evening's discourse in the Methodist Church will be on "hard cash."

THRESHING is to be commenced at Ft. Saskatchewan on Monday by Smith's steamer.

MR. STEEN and two Messrs. Beatty left for the Red Deer River on Wednesday. One of the Beatty's will locate a farm some place in that region.

MR. G. A. SIMPSON is having a dwelling erected on his claim on the south side 26x28 with an addition 16x20. Burton & Wolfe are the contractors.

HEIMINCK's store and hotel at Ft. Saskatchewan, are now finished, except the glass, which will be on hand in a few days. The establishment is said to be the most complete on the Saskatchewan.

By the omission of the decimal point in an item concerning the weather in last week's issue, we gave the rainfall for the week as 14 inches instead of 14 one hundredths of an inch, which it actually was.

We received the first number of the North-West Farmer by last mail. This is a well printed well got up journal devoted to the interests of agriculture in Manitoba and the North-West, and is well worth the subscription, price \$1 a year.

MR. DRUMMOND, D.L.S., is at work running the 6th base line between the fourth and fifth principal meridians and Mr. Klautz the 5th between the same meridians, while Mr. Cotton is running township outlines between townships 23 and 24; being the township line next south of the 7th base.

THE Goldfinder arrived from Bernard's Slough on Monday last. The machinery is about worn out although she only ran about fifteen full days. The rest of the time after the water went down was taken up in repairing leakages, cutting wood, etc. The return is not panned out yet, but is likely to go over a thousand dollars. Although this hardly pays them Osborne & Smith are anxious to try it again. Such pluck deserves to succeed.

By last mail we received a copy of the ordinances of the North-West Territories passed by the council in 1881, printed and bound by P. G. Laurie, government printer, at the Herald office, Battleford. The ordinances contained are: respecting short forms of indentures, respecting security to be given by public officers, to extend and amend the registration of titles ordinance, respecting the office of sheriff, respecting mortgages and sales of personal property, respecting trespassing and stray animals, respecting marriages, to incorporate the bishop of the Church of England, Diocese of Saskatchewan, respecting the sale of medicines and drugs, to amend the ordinance respecting fences, for the protection of sheep, respecting driving off horses and cattle, and respecting bulls. The book also contains the proclamations of the Lieutenant-Governor relating to elections, electoral districts and judicial districts.

FOR the two past seasons owing to continued wet weather the crops around Edmonton were not as good as they usually are. The wheat especially was considerably under the average both in quantity and quality. When this fact was announced the eastern papers took great pleasure in republishing it, and a very great many commented on it with evident satisfaction, as being proof positive that at least the Edmonton district, if not the whole North-West, was unfit for settlement by those who were used to the fertile fields and fruitful seasons of the eastern provinces. The past has been an ordinarily good season and these same papers would confer a favor if they would publish the following facts in regard to the growth of crops, with half the gusto that they did the statements alluded to. Last spring Mr. Hardisty's gardener planted some spring wheat, the grains two feet apart, and this fall one of these grains was found to have produced eighty-nine straws, the heads of which yielded 8 1-2 ounces of clean grain. Mr. A. Taylor has the root and product on exhibition at the telegraph office. Mr. D. Ross of the Edmonton Hotel, counted the grains on one stalk of oats which he picked out of his field and found that there were 546 of them.

Mr. J. Price, of Little Mountain, planted five bushels of Early Rose and a pail full of Snowflake potatoes on less than half an acre of ground and on digging them last week found the yield to be a trifle over 300 bushels. Of barley it is unnecessary to speak as it is not likely that any person will claim that barley can be grown anywhere to beat that of the Saskatchewan, either in quantity or quality in this or any other year.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The meeting for the organization of an agricultural society in the school house on Wednesday evening last was attended by about 40 residents of the immediate neighborhood. None of the settlers from a distance appeared, probably owing to the fact that the announcement was made such a short time beforehand.

Mr. D. Maloney was appointed chairman and stated in a few words the object of the meeting. Having formerly been president of an agricultural society in Manitoba for several years he explained the plan on which such societies in that region were run. A president, first and second vice-presidents and a working board of seven directors were appointed with a secretary and treasurer and these attended to the whole affair. Tickets to serve as badges of membership were procured and divided amongst the officers whose business it was to sell them to the public, each working in his own neighborhood. After a reasonable time had been allowed a meeting was held at which the officers gave an account of all the money and tickets received. A prize list was then made out according to the amount of cash on hand and the exhibition advertised. The tickets entitled the holders to membership in the association and also to compete for prizes at the exhibition. A number of special prizes were given generally by prominent residents, and the Local Government gave a grant of two dollars for every one dollar collected by the society, but here the assistance of the government could not be counted on. We had to depend on our own exertions and if an exhibition was to be held this fall there was no time to lose, and steps should be taken to organize at once.

M. McCauley understood that there had been an agricultural society here before, and asked for information in regard to what had been done by it, and if any of the funds were still unexpended.

The chairman thought it was better to proceed with the organization of this society first and then the officers could call upon the old society for explanations.

After considerable moving, seconding, objecting and general discussion, D. Maloney was chosen president, J. Reid 1st vice, W. Cust 2nd vice, and M. McCauley, M. McLeod, W. S. Robertson, A. Taylor, G. Gagnon, A. D. Patton and J. Fraser, directors, and W. Stiff secretary-treasurer.

In response to the request of the president Mr. D. Ross as a member of the old society, gave a short account of its proceedings. At the exhibition held by the society \$150 was distributed in prizes, besides \$30 for special prizes, \$10 paid the secretary, \$55 sent in the following winter for seeds, and a balance of \$100 left in the treasurer's hands. Several attempts were afterwards made to hold exhibitions but they always failed. When the treasurer, Dr. Verey, died last winter, the society being also dead there was no one properly empowered to receive the money and it was by common consent allowed to remain in the hands of his widow as a part of the estate. The president was Mr. R. Hardisty and the vice-president J. Reid. The directors were nine in number, being three for each of the principal settlements.

Subscriptions were called for by the chairman and \$58 was subscribed at once of which \$48 was paid in.

A directors' meeting was held at once and tickets were ordered for immediate distribution and sale. It was decided that the exhibition be held on Thursday the 19th of October, W. S. Robertson having offered the use of A. Macdonald & Co's new building for the purpose.

Another meeting of the directors will be held on Wednesday evening next, October 4th, in S. D. Mulkins's office at which the prize list will be made out and other necessary arrangements made.

JAMES ROSS,

TINSMITH.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper wares.

Shop in rear of Methodist Church, Main street Edmonton.

OLIVER & McDONALD,

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Sash and doors on hand and made to order.

Plans and estimates of buildings furnished.

Everything done with neatness and dispatch.

Office—Main Street.

J. G. OLIVER.

JAS. McDONALD.

CITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Situated at the head of navigation on the west side of the North Saskatchewan River, opposite Fort Saskatchewan, the head-quarter's of the N. W. M. Police.

P. Heiminck, who has the most promising sites in this City, offers great inducements to persons who wish to possess themselves of valuable property in this the great city of the North-West.

The advantages of this site for a city are undisputed and not to be surpassed by any position on the North Saskatchewan, it is the center of five leading highways, viz: Lac la Biche, Battleford, Bow River, Athabasca, Peace River and the mining regions of British Columbia, it has full facilities for wharfage and is near to wood and coal, has ample facilities for reaching the timber regions of the North, the situation is dry and pretty and has been chosen for its superior advantages by an experienced government officer as the best and most probable crossing for a railroad on the North Saskatchewan.

All information given and correspondence solicited by the proprietor, as above.

P. HEIMINCK.

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

To be had at

A. MACDONALD & CO'S.

New Goods in Stock and large arrivals expected any day, which will be sold at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Come and examine yourself and be your own judge.

In the

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Will be found a full assortment of

SHIRTS.

OVERALLS.

STYLISH SUITS.

UNDERCLOTHING.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

See next week's advertisement for full assortment.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

Is published every Saturday morning at the office, Main Street, Edmonton.

Advertising rates: Five lines, three insertions, \$1.00; Transient advertisements, four cents a line each insertion.

Subscription price, \$2.00 for 26 issues, or six months.

Season advertisements \$1.00 per line.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, SEPT. 30, 1882.

THE WAR.

Hard fighting has begun in Egypt. The British expeditions from both England and India have landed and number in the neighborhood of thirty thousand men provided with all the latest appliances for saving their own or destroying others' lives. Everything that experience can suggest or science accomplish is being done to aid the British troops. The railroad and telegraph keep pace with the march of the army, the electric light makes night day around the war ships, sea water is changed to fresh when the ordinary supplies fail, on land wells are sunk and water procured where its existence was never suspected before, and even balloons are being used from which to observe the positions of the enemy. Neither are brave and experienced generals lacking on the British side. Sir Garnet Wolseley commands the forces, and under him are General Macpherson of Afghan fame, who commands the Indian troops, Sir Evelyn Wood, the hero of the Zulu war, the Duke of Connaught representing the Royal family, Sir Archibald Allison, who commanded the troops in Alexandria at the beginning of the war, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Adye, chief of the staff, at the head of the forces direct from England. The troops themselves seem to lack nothing of the old spirit that has won so many victories the world over, and so far wherever they have come in contact with the Egyptians, although always outnumbered have always been victorious. At the same time the Egyptians are not lacking in bravery as the size of their butcher's bill—as the slang now is—always from ten to a hundred times greater than that of the British, clearly shows.

Still, it is apparent that all the advantages possessed by the British will be needed to enable them to cope with the multitudes of fanatics, fighting for their country and their religion as they believe themselves to be, that Arabi has gathered to his standard. Besides, the burning climate, the poisonous water, the deep sand of part of the country and deeper mud of another part, form obstacles to the advance of a hostile army which nothing but science could overcome, and if the British are ultimately beaten it will be rather by these forces of nature, than by the Mahomedan soldiery, numerous and enthusiastic though they may be.

Whatever the British do they must do quickly, and recognizing this fact, Sir Garnet Wolseley on his arrival, instead of landing at Alexandria and trying to force the works that Arabi had spent weeks in erecting around that place, without even the sharpest war correspondent or Egyptian spy guessing his intention, he sailed for the Suez canal and took possession of it throughout its entire length without losing a man, and commenced a rapid advance on Cairo, the capital of Egypt, and the largest city in Africa, whose people are the principal supporters of Arabi and whose notables form his government. By this move which no one else seems to have thought of, he secured the canal to England, placed himself in Arabi's rear and only seventy miles from Cairo, not much over half the distance

he would have been at Alexandria, thereby, no doubt, saving his army many weeks of hard fighting, and besides placing himself nearer and in direct communication with India, which will be his future base of supplies. Ismalia, midway on the canal, is the base of operations of the troops from England while those from India make Suez, at the southern end of the canal their base, and both armies march direct on Cairo by the railway lines from that city to these two points. The Indian contingent was only landing at last accounts but the English forces had made a considerable advance along the line of the railway, every step being contested by the Egyptians, with heavy loss to the British but much heavier to themselves, always with the result that the British gained ground, sometimes slowly, sometimes faster, but always gaining a little. The last action of which an account is received resulted in a complete victory for the British. The fight had continued all day between a portion of the British infantry and artillery and the Egyptians under command of Arabi himself and was being continued through the night, neither party gaining any advantage. At last a reinforcement of British cavalry arrived and charged the Egyptian artillery and infantry in the flank, driving them clear off the field with terrible slaughter. The dead at the point where the cavalry first struck the Egyptians lay close together and for a mile and a half along their line of flight the corpses were thickly strewn.

It was expected that a great battle would be fought about the first of September, at a place called Zagezig, at the junction of the Alexandria and Cairo railways, and about half way from Ismalia to Cairo. If the British won the day Egypt would be practically subdued and if they were checked or even defeated the Indian contingent would be marching on Cairo at the same time by a shorter route, and perhaps gain as much by rapid marching as the other army had lost by actual battle. As far as can be seen at present nothing short of a general uprising of the Mahomedan populations of the east or the energetic action of some first class European power can prevent the British from becoming masters of Egypt within a few weeks at most.

THAT RESERVE.

For some time past the people of Edmonton have been glad to believe that the Indian reserve on the south side was likely to be re-located at some more distant point, equally or more suitable for the Indians and where it would not interfere with the growth of the settlement. This idea was formed from the fact that on the latest government maps issued no reserve was marked there and no steps were being taken to complete the survey which before was stopped by the Indians themselves. From what transpired at the treaty last week, however, it appears that the Indians have no intention of moving or the government of moving them, and in fact all that is required is for the government surveyor to come along and drive in the stakes that are to remain for all time. The Indians' side of the story is that at Ft. Pitt, where the bargain was made with these Indians, Lieut.-Governor Morris promised that they should be allowed to choose their reserves where they pleased, as long as they were not on land previously settled, and that a certain amount of land should be allowed for each family. They accordingly chose this place and they refused to allow the surveyor to finish his work because they understood that he was not giving them the amount to which the treaty entitled them. This is all true enough and they are of

course legally entitled to the land. But, in making this bargain with them Governor Morris, who had never seen and had no idea of the country, made a great mistake, as every one must acknowledge, and the sooner the mistake is rectified the better. These people if approached in a proper manner and at a proper time could be induced for a very reasonable consideration to take the reserve elsewhere, but if allowed to remain for years, they will have retarded the progress of the settlement to a certain extent during that time and their land will have become valuable by the increased value of the balance of the country caused by the progress of settlement, and thousands of dollars will be required to do what a few sacks of flour could do now. There is money in the speculation if the government could only be brought to see it.

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